

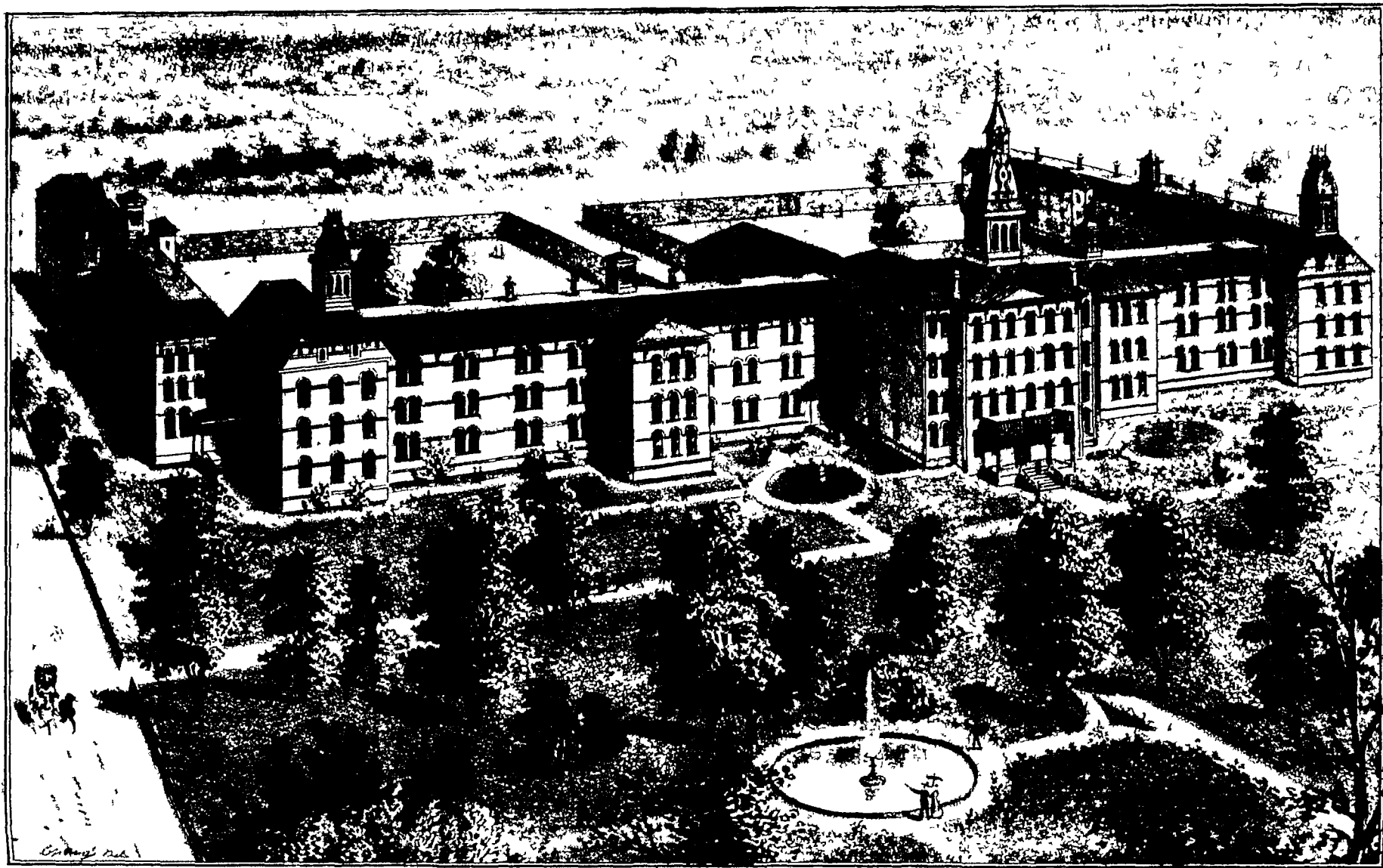
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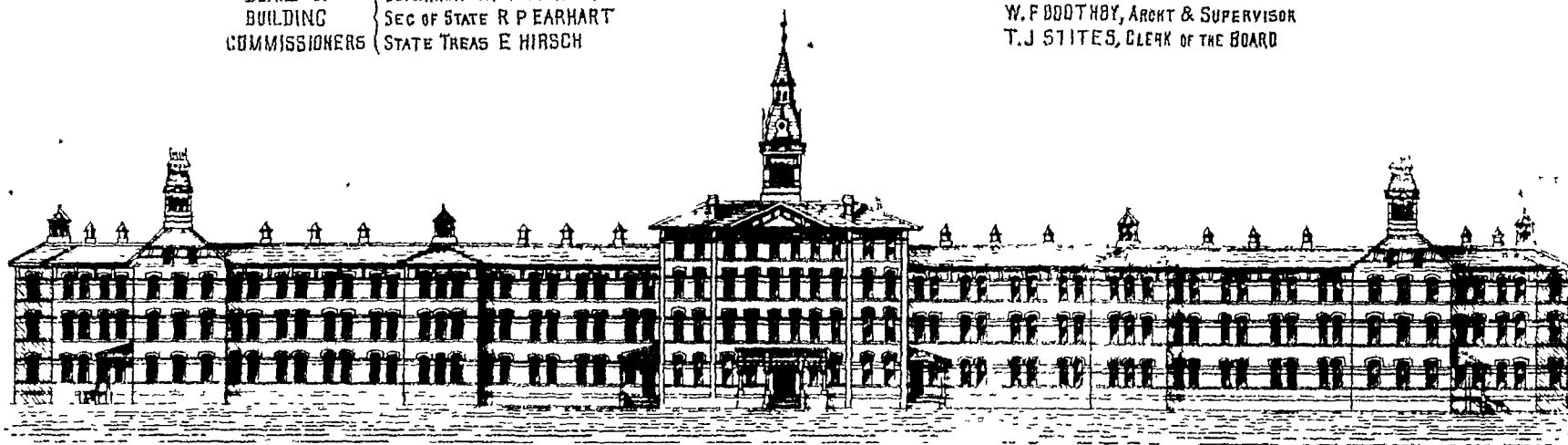


BIRDS EYE VIEW OF INSANE ASYLUM, SALEM, OR.

BOARD OF
BUILDING
COMMISSIONERS

{ GOVERNOR W.W. THAYER
SEC OF STATE R P EARTHART
STATE TREAS E HIRSCH

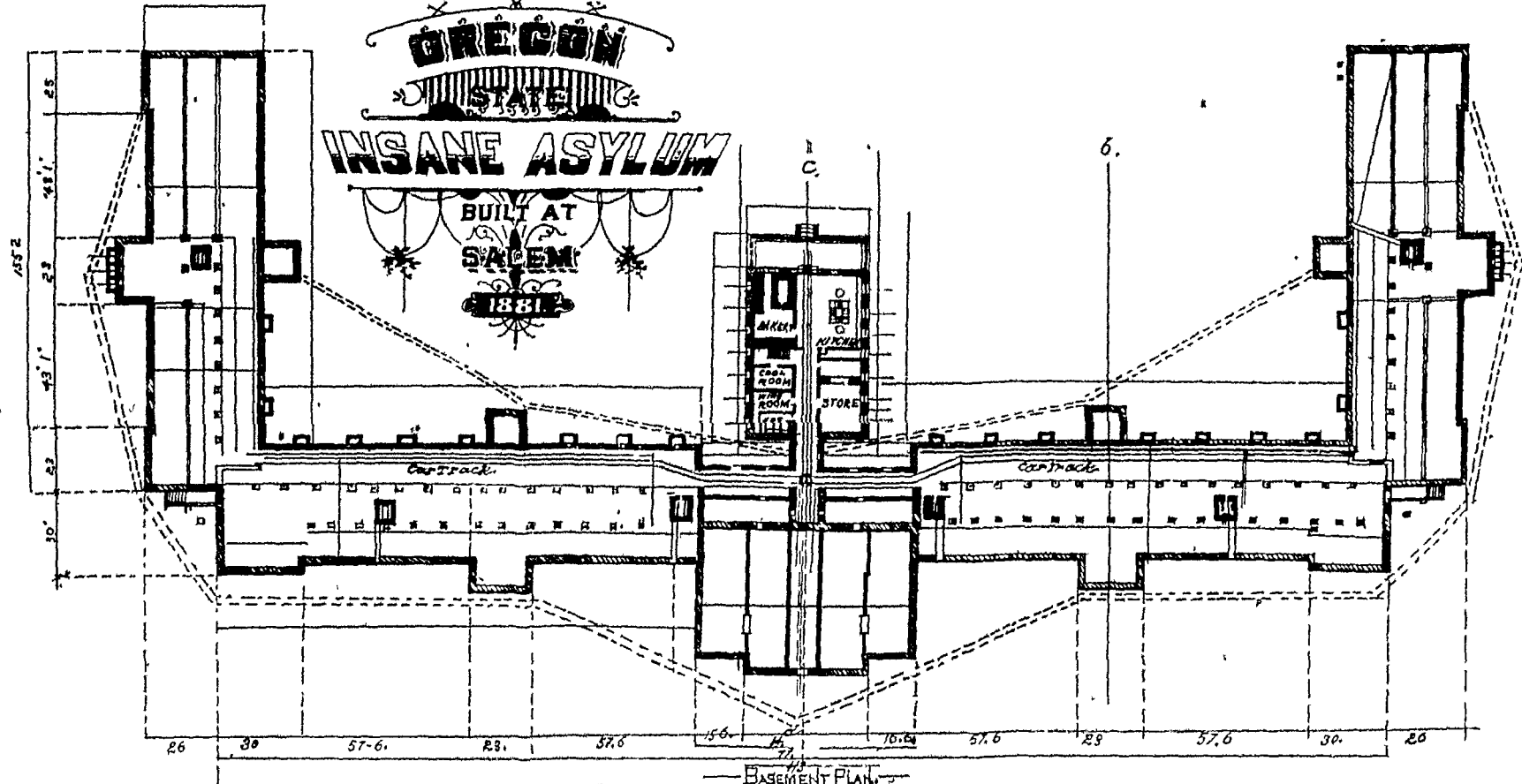
H CARPENTER, M D MEDICAL SUPT.
W.F. DODD HAY, ARCHT & SUPERVISOR
T.J. STITES, CLERK OF THE BOARD



FRONT ELEVATION



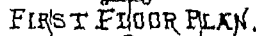
OREGON
STATE
INSANE ASYLUM
 BUILT AT
SALEM
 1881

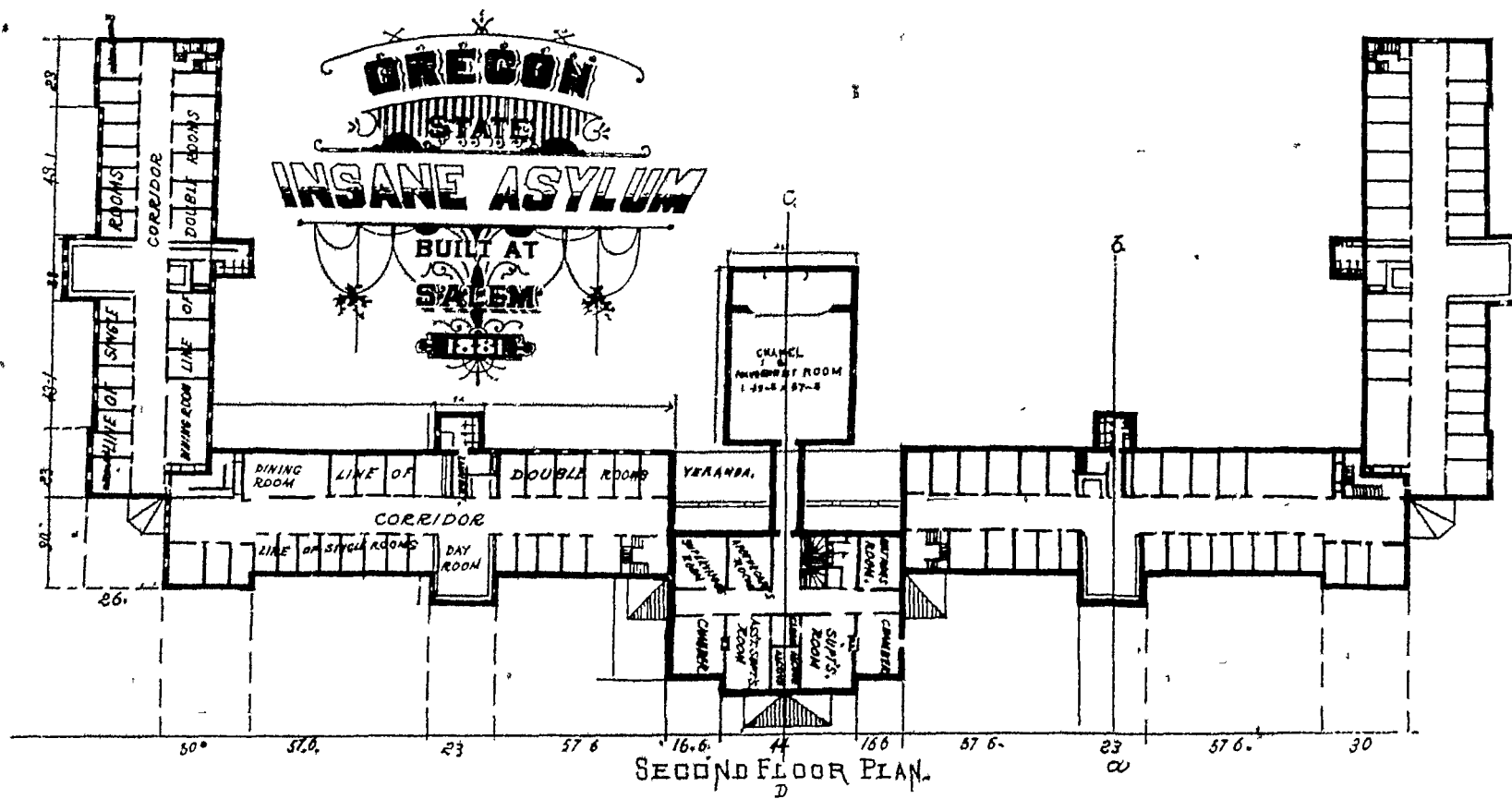


BASEMENT PLAN

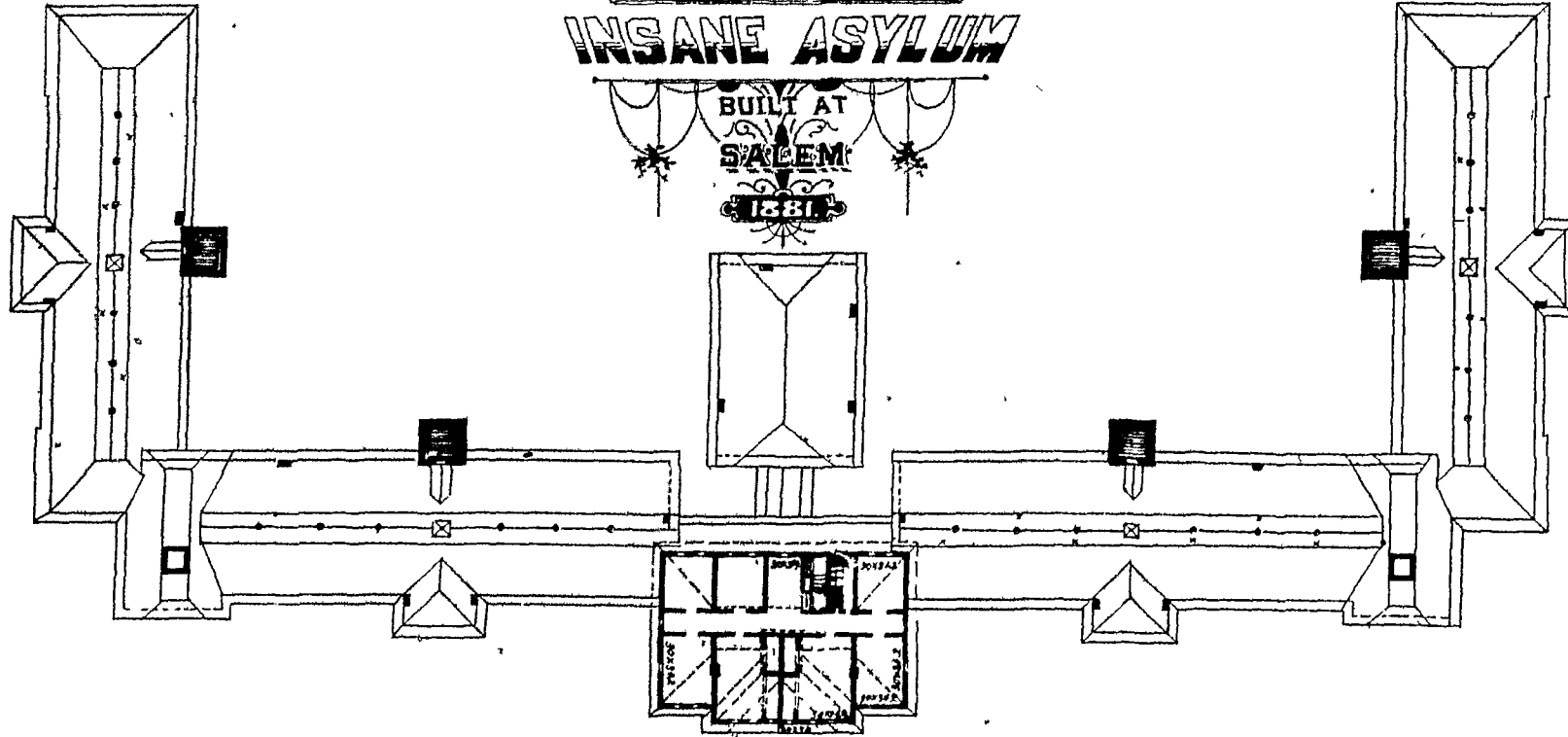
**BUILT AT
SALEM**

1881.





OREGON
STATE
INSANE ASYLUM
BUILT AT
SALEM
1881



ROOF PLAN

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,

AND OF THE BOARD OF

Insane Asylum Building Commissioners,

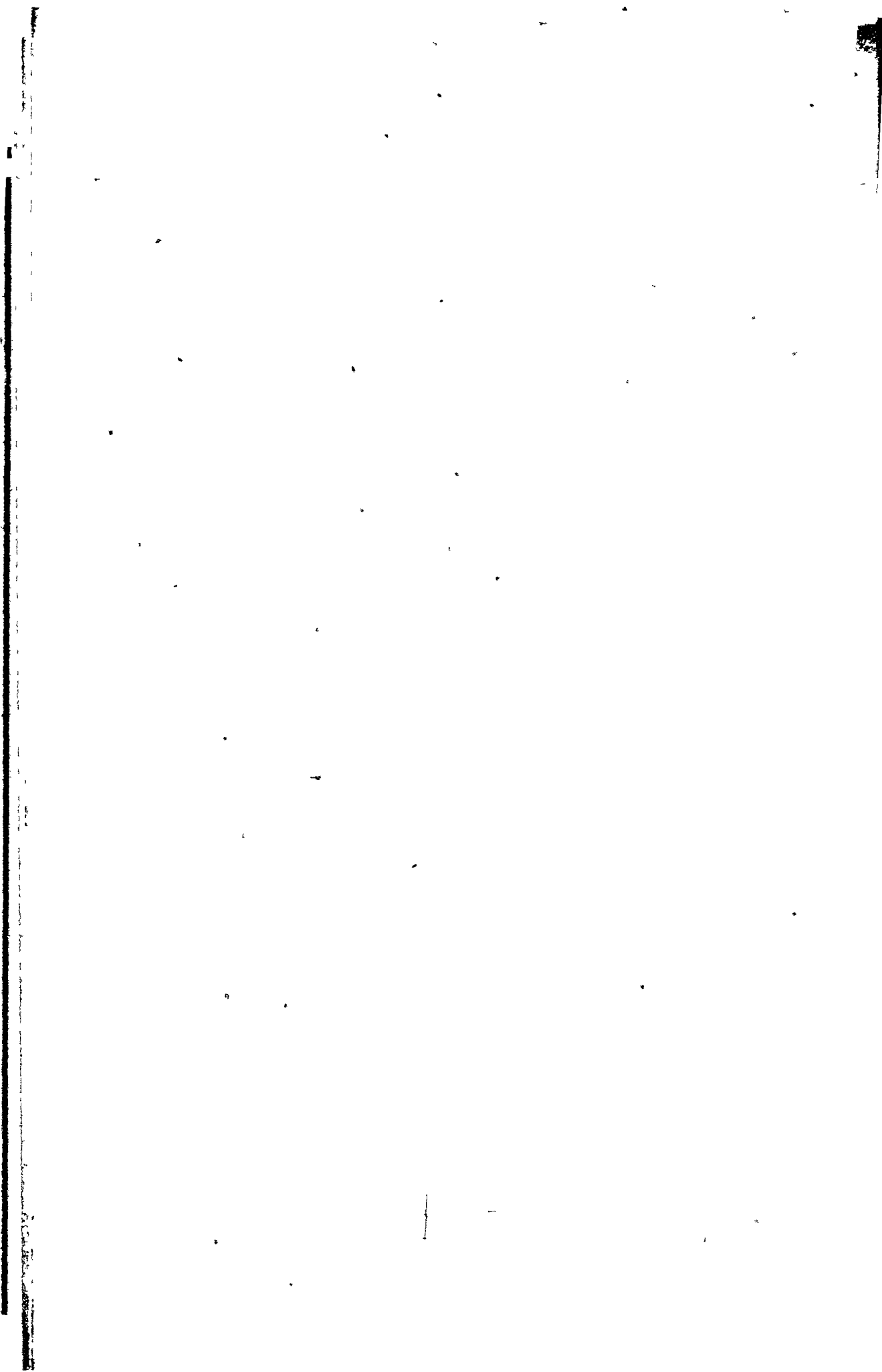
TO THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1882.



SALEM, OREGON:
W. H. ODELL, STATE PRINTER.
1882.



REPORT.

OFFICE OF W. F. BOOTHBY, ARCHITECT, }
SALEM, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1882. }

To the Honorable, the Board of Insane Asylum Building Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Supervising Architect of the Oregon Asylum for the Insane, together with a detailed description of the building.

Acting upon the instructions of your honorable body, and upon receipt of several plans submitted by well known architects of this State, I prepared a set of plans and specifications embracing, in a great measure, the more meritorious portions of those submitted, together with the result of my own careful researches on the subject, which, when completed, were adopted and have been carefully carried out in the erection of the building as it now stands.

THE PLANS.

I have had prepared and submit herewith copies of the plan of the building which are arranged in the following order:

First—Bird's eye view of the building and surroundings taken from the northwest.

Second—Front elevation.

Third—Basement plan.

Fourth—Plan of first or principal floor.

Fifth—Plan of second floor. The third floor being a duplicate of the second.

Sixth—Plan of fourth floor of the office building showing roof of ward buildings.

THE FRONT ELEVATION.

The style of architecture adopted is modified Italian, the details being bold and effective. Its extreme frontage, including all projections, is 485 feet, with a wing at either end running east to the depth of 220 feet 2 inches. The office or main building is four stories in height, surmounted with an ornamental tower rising to the height of 120 feet to

* * *

the top of the vane. The distance around the entire building is very near one-half mile. The wings at each extremity of the front are carried up three and one-half stories and surmounted with cupolas and iron cresting; the wards between the main building and the wings being three stories in height. The center of the cone of the roof on ward buildings is ornamented with a large ventilating shaft of unique design which is placed over the day room, with smaller ventilators on either side as shown on elevation. The rooms in the ward buildings have 12 foot ceilings. All ward buildings are 42 feet wide, allowing 12 foot corridors throughout the entire structure. The window caps and string courses are carried in a continuous line the entire length of the building. All the openings, doors, windows, etc., are finished with bold label moulds which end on the string courses and render a very pleasing effect. The eaves have a projection of three feet, supported by open cut brackets. It has been my aim to produce a suitable and commodious structure without useless ornamentation or elaboration. The building will, when completed, furnish ample accommodation for 412 patients, together with the necessary number of officers and employes.

THE SUPERSTRUCTURE,

Including the outside and division walls, are of first class brick laid up in the most workmanlike manner, with lime and cement mortar in the proportion of one barrel of cement to three barrels of lime, which insures the greatest strength and durability. The outside wall is hollow, with three inch air space and four inches of brick on the exterior. These walls are closely anchored with iron anchors sixteen inches apart on every fifth course. The inner wall varies from 12 to 16 inches in thickness. A current of air passes from the basement through the cavity in the walls and escapes through the ventilating shafts above, which prevents the formation of mould or condensation of moisture, which, by this means, is carried above, leaving the inner wall dry. My experience teaches me that this is the only system of hollow walls that will ensure a dry wall in this climate where rains are so prevalent.

THE FOUNDATION.

Realizing the importance of a solid foundation for a building of such dimensions as it was intended this should be, I used the greatest of care in excavating for the foundation and proportioning the width of the same in accordance with the weight it was compelled to sustain. We were favored by striking a strata of hard-pan composed of clay cement of sufficient thickness to insure a firm foundation. The excavations were made with an average depth of four feet from the earth's surface.

FOUNDATION WALLS.

The material used for the foundation is generally known as "trap rock" and is considered among the hardest and most durable of nature's formations. The character of the work is what is called the Ruble stone work, nicely laid with lime mortar and neatly pointed with hydraulic cement.

THE BASEMENT.

The basement under the ward buildings, being 7 feet 4 inches in the clear, is constructed for the purpose of providing room for the railways intended to convey food and other necessaries from the kitchen to the dumb-waiters for the various dining-rooms on the floors above, and also for furnace and wood rooms. The basement of the kitchen building is 10 feet 4 inches in height and is located directly in the rear of the main or office building. It is 43x60 feet in size and divided into the following apartments: Kitchen, $23\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$; vegetable kitchen, $15 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$; scullery, 8×15 ; bakery, $15 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$; coal room, 8×15 ; wine room, 8×15 ; with stairway leading to store room above, and necessary dish closet, water closet, bath room, etc., to accommodate the kitchen help. A car track runs from the kitchen to the center of the building connecting with a turn-table enabling the car to run either to the right or left as desired.

THE FIRST OR PRINCIPAL FLOOR

Of the office building is 13 feet in the clear, the main entrance being on the west or principal front. The entrance hall is 10 feet in width, with the office of the superintendent, 15×25 , on the right, connected with which is his private office, 16×20 . On the left of the hall is the general reception room, 15×25 , connected with which is the library, 16×20 . This hall intersects with one running north and south, 8 feet in width. Connecting with this is the dispensary, supervisors and matrons reception rooms, water closet, bath rooms, etc. The principal hall extends east to the kitchen buildings as shown by the plan. This building contains the officers dining room, $15\frac{1}{2} \times 25$, which is located on the right as you enter the kitchen building, and is provided with all the modern conveniences, including pantrys, dumb-waiters, etc. On the left is the officers wash room, bathing room, water closets, etc., immediately in the rear of which is the steward's office. A stairway connects these apartments with the kitchen below, the remaining portion of the floor being divided into 6 sleeping rooms for the kitchen help. The supervisors and matrons reception rooms, as may be seen on first floor plan, connect with an iron door or fire proof passage-way with halls in the ward buildings. The female ward being to the right and

the male ward to the left. From these halls in the ward buildings stairways lead to the floors above, connecting with each corridor, enabling officers to visit any ward in the building without disturbing the inmates of other wards.

The ward staircases communicate with porches on the outside, which porches also communicate with north and south hall in the office building. It will be seen by the plan of the principal floor that both wards connecting with the main building are provided with four points of ingress and egress, two connecting with the main corridors and two with staircase halls at either end of the building. The staircase halls are especially designed as a means of easy escape in case of fire. Doors connecting with other buildings afford two additional means of exit in case of imperative danger, making six points of egress which may be utilized at a moments notice. A description of these wards serve as a correct description of all the wards in the building, twelve in number, with the female wards on the south side and the male wards on the north side. The corridors are 12 feet wide in the main wards and 168 feet in length. Those in the wing wards are 11x155. In the center of each ward is a day room 20x23 feet in size, made off from this corridor and projecting in front which will be used as sitting rooms for the patients. They are furnished with upholstered seats and are light and pleasant having windows on three sides and affording a splendid view of the surrounding country. Directly in the rear of the day rooms and in the center of each ward are the lavatories 7x14 feet, bath rooms 8x11, and linen rooms 6x11. Back of these and outside of the main ward buildings are the water closets 11½x12, one above the other on each of the three floors and are surmounted by the water tanks, four in number, each with a capacity of 6,000 gallons. The space on either side of the corridors is divided into apartments which may be briefly described as follows: Attendants room in suites at either end with a sitting room 12x14 and a sleeping room attached. The remainder of the front is divided into fourteen single sleeping rooms for patients, each 7x12. The space on the opposite and rear side of the corridor is subdivided in 4 double sleeping rooms, size 9x14, three dormitories 14x18½, and one dining room 14x30 feet, embracing all the latest improvements in the way of closets and other accessories, including dumb-waiters connected with the kitchen in the basement below. The dumb-waiters are provided with contrivances which open and close the doors as they pass from one floor to another, presenting when not in motion, the appearance of an ordinary cupboard and obviating all danger of injury to patients in their frenzied endeavors to escape by means of their descent from the rooms above. The east half of the north and south wards on this floor are especially constructed for the use of violent patients.

THE SECOND FLOOR

Of the main office building is arranged especially for the accommodation of the Superintendent's family and assistants, and contains parlors, sittingroom, chambers, bathrooms, water-closets and all other necessary closets. On the rear of this floor, is the supervisor's and matron's rooms and apothecary's room. The north and south halls of this story correspond with those on the first floor. The east hall leading to the Chapel or Amusement room, located over the officer's dining room, which is a large and airy apartment, 42x60 feet in size. It is conveniently situated and so arranged that the patients enter the room from their respective wards by passing through the verandahs which connect with the hall leading thereto.

THE THIRD FLOOR.

Of the main building contains spare rooms for the assistant physician, matron and steward, bath-room, water-closet, lavatory, clothes rooms, sewing rooms, etc. This floor as to arrangement and size of the rooms is a duplicate of the floor below.

THE FOURTH FLOOR.

Is divided into seven large rooms the arrangement and size of which correspond with those of the floor below including necessary clothes-presses, water closets, bath rooms, lavatories, etc. These rooms may be used as infirmaries, sewing rooms or apartments for private patients.

THE ROOF.

Is covered with tin the under side of which has been painted, standing seam, the material used being the best 14x20 I. C. Charcoal Roofing Tin. All gutters are formed on top of the cornice, conductors being 4 inches in diameter, of galvanized iron, running down the outside of the building and connecting with tile pipe from whence the water is carried to the general sewer pipe which passes under the center of the building. This method insures safety against flooding in case the pipe becomes frozen during the winter months.

HEATING.

The building is heated by the hot air system, seven of W. H. Moore's Patent Hot Air Furnaces being placed in the basement for that purpose. One of these furnaces located under the office building is not shown on the printed plan. The reasons for adopting this character of furnace are these: economy in its original cost, the small expense necessary to keep it in repair, and the fact that its actual running ex-

penses are much less, it requiring no skilled labor in its care and management. I am also satisfied that they will require less fuel than any other style of furnace, for the reason that its means of transmitting heat are direct, none being wasted by contact with foreign substances. The cold air is taken directly from the outside of the building and conveyed to the expansive chambers through what is called the cold air-duct, and there heated to any degree of temperature desired, and from thence conveyed through large metallic tubes to all parts of the building, and discharged at the floor through ornamental iron registers. The apparatus is so arranged that the heat can be easily regulated or entirely shut off from any or all apartments if necessary. One of the principal objections urged to the hot air system by advocates of other systems is that the air at times is "burned" or becomes too dry. This objection cannot be successfully substantiated in this climate at least where the atmosphere instead of being dry and cold is excessively moist during the winter months when artificial heat is most required. In case, however, this air should prove more dry heated by this process than any other, which, when the temperature is the same, we claim cannot be the case, we have introduced what is called an "evaporating pan" in the expansive chamber, which is so regulated as to produce moisture in any degree necessary.

VENTILATION.

A correct system of ventilation is conceded by all who have given the matter the attention it merits, to be *one*, if not the most essential and health producing feature of an institution of this character. I have given this matter my careful consideration, consulting writers whose knowledge of the subject is unquestioned, and have visited institutions of like character in other States, receiving many valuable suggestions from those who have made the matter a special study. The claims of the Cottier system were urged upon me with no small degree of persistency; but after a most thorough examination I became convinced that while it possessed excellent qualifications for the proper ventilation of outside water closets for which the patent was especially granted, it was wholly inadequate to the wants of a building of this character. The system adopted in the construction of this building is one which I consider perfect in every detail, and may be briefly described as follows: A flue is constructed in the partition walls between the various corridors and the rooms on either side, extending from the basement to the attic. In the base board at the floor in every apartment is an iron register opening directly into the flue described above; a register also opening from the corridor into the same flue directly opposite, thus making an air passage between the corridors and adjoining rooms. In addition to this, as has already been stated all inside doors are provided with open wire

transoms. The doors and windows of the patients' rooms throughout the building are directly opposite each other, thus creating a direct draught without endangering the health of the inmate whose bed is placed to one side and away from the draught. Bearing in mind the well established principle that heated air naturally rises you will at once perceive the superiority of the system introduced. The hot air registers being located in the corridors heats the air therein which rising toward the ceiling finds admission through the transoms into the adjoining rooms, thus forcing the cold air impregnated more or less with carbonic acid gas exhaled from the lungs of the inmate, which in the night especially, all being quiet within the apartment, naturally sinks to the floor, where it finds an exit through the iron register prepared for that purpose, and is, by the draught created in the flue by means of the ventilating shaft especially constructed for that purpose, carried to the attic and thence to the ventilating shaft on the roof. These flues discharge into a box shaft which is placed in the attic and laid on an incline connecting with the interior of a large ventilating shaft, so constructed with a double wall as to create a suction by means of hot air surrounding the inner tube and escaping directly over it, which has a tendency to produce a vacuum, and is thus forced to an escape through the roof above. Special attention has also been paid to the proper ventilation of water closets, registers having been inserted at the floor beneath the seat connecting with flues and ventilating shafts as above described, and also so arranged as to have a downward current of air through the holes. All soil and waste pipes extend through the top of the roof affording free ventilation, all traps also being properly ventilated. It will thus be seen that the heated air enters each apartment at the top assisting nature in her efforts to force the impure air to the floor and from thence out of the room, through the flues to an escape at the top of the building, creating a continuous current of pure air in each separate apartment. The construction of the building allows about 1100 cubic feet of air space to each patient, in addition to that secured by means of connection with the corridors.

LIGHTING.

The building will be lighted with gas, the pipes having already been introduced for that purpose, and so arranged as to distribute the light with the greatest economy, and to enable it to be shut off from any portion of the building, should it become necessary, all pipe joints being accessible in case of repair. It is so arranged that the gas can either be manufactured on the premises or secured from the public works in the city, as the proper authorities shall deem the most advisable. It is generally conceded that gas is superior to any other illuminator now in use, as regards cleanliness, safety and convenience.

WATER.

The plumbing has been done with the view of affording an ample supply of hot and cold water to all lavatories, sinks, bath-rooms, wash-bowls, urinals and water-closets, and such other purposes as may be considered necessary, including two fire plugs in each ward. Each of the various wards is provided with a 6000-gallon tank placed above, making an aggregate of 24,000 gallons. Special attention has been paid to the character of the work and the proper distribution of the water, all waste pipes having proper ventilation and separate discharges. No arrangement has, as yet, been made to secure a permanent supply of water, that used during the construction of the building having been secured by tapping the pipes leading from the penitentiary to the State Fair Grounds. I would recommend that permanent arrangements be made at once to provide the building with water from the penitentiary grounds, by the erection of pumps of sufficient capacity to meet the demands of both institutions, and that a shaft of sufficient size be sunk at a suitable point and properly walled, to be provided with a filter on the outside, thus affording means to filter the water coming from the race, thereby adding materially to its purity.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The best and most approved system has been introduced, using the first quality of terra cotta pipe, nicely jointed with hydraulic cement. The main discharge pipe passes under the center of the building, and extends 400 feet west, with a sufficient fall. I would recommend that this pipe be extended to connect with the city sewer, in connection with the proposed branch leading from the prison. Branch pipes are being laid on the front and rear sides of the building, receiving all soil pipes, waste pipes and down-pipes from the roof, the latter acting as a ventilator for the sewer pipes. All drainage pipes are trapped according to the latest revised sanitary requirements.

FLOORS.

The floors in the first story are made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inch, edge grained matched flooring, secret nailed, and laid in the best manner. All upper floors are double, with space between for deafening, the under floor being $\frac{7}{8}$ by 6 inches, stripped on the top, and over joists with $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inch strips, between which is plastering $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, which insures protection against fire and first-class deafening. The top floor is laid in the same manner as those in the lower story.

WINDOWS.

The windows are to be glazed and hung with weights, those in the

office building to be 30x46, with two lights; ward buildings 7x20, with sixteen lights and 8x20 with twelve lights, and in the chapel or amusement room 10x20, with eighteen lights. All windows in the ward buildings and chapel are to have inside iron guards fastened with lock and key, to open with four folds, similar to inside blinds, combining security with ornamentation, and relieving the rooms of the appearance of prison cells. Special attention is called to the fact that there is not a dark room in the building, all corridors and rooms being amply supplied with direct light from the outside, the former being provided with large windows at either end, and with light from the transoms over doors connecting therewith.

DOORS.

The doors throughout are made of the best Oregon yellow fir, edge grained, those in the main building being 3x8 feet with transoms over head. They are four panelled and neatly molded. Those in the ward buildings are 2 feet 8 inches by 7 feet, heavy panelled without molding. All inside doors are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, the outside doors being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, with heavy raised moldings. Over each door in the ward buildings will be placed iron guards, 22 inches in height. Arrangements have been made for the construction of the sash and doors, they being already nearly completed.

IRON DOORS THROUGH FIRE-WALLS.

The connecting doors through main and wing wards, and between the wards, chapel and office building, are constructed of wood, substantially covered on either side with heavy sheet-iron, it having been practically demonstrated that doors so constructed withstand the heat more successfully than do those constructed wholly of wrought-iron, which warp when exposed to fire forming orifices which create a draught, forcing the flame through the openings thus made.

PATIENTS' VERANDAHS AND CONSERVATORIES.

One of the principal features introduced for the pleasure and comfort of the patients are the extensive verandahs which are located in the rear of the office building, and extend from the corridors of the main wards to the hall-way connecting the office and chapel buildings. These verandahs are protected on the outside with a coarse mesh wire netting, each overlooking the conservatories located on the ground-floor, and designated as "tin roof" in the printed plan. They are intended more especially for invalid patients who are unable to secure recreation in the courts below, and for general usage during the rainy season.

TELEPHONES.

It is designed to introduce a system of telephonic communication throughout the building, wires extending from each dining-room to the kitchen, and from each attendant's room to the kitchen and the Superintendent's office in the main building. I have no hesitancy in recommending this system of communication above all others, saving, as it does, both time and labor, and what is still more important, the constant running of messengers which so often proves a source of annoyance and, perhaps, injury to invalid patients. Another important feature in its favor, is its great utility in case of accidents, when speedy communication is often absolutely necessary.

PNEUMATIC CLOCKS.

It is proposed to introduce the Wenzel Pnenmatic Clock, which consists of one regulator and as many clock-faces as is desired, gas-pumps furnishing the motive power. The clock is noiseless, and the various dials can be illuminated to show the time at night. They need attention but once a week, and wherever used have given universal satisfaction, there being but one clock to keep in repair, thus proving an economical and convenient method.

PLASTERING.

The contract for plastering was let by the yard, the State furnishing the material and the contractor furnishing the labor. The character of the work is known as the "two coat" work, one coat being of heavy brown mortar, and the second coat being what is called "sand finish," using therefor the best quality of white sand. Although the work has been delayed by the scarcity of lime, nine of the twelve wards are already plastered, and the work done in the best and most workman-like manner. A portion of the bath-rooms, lavatories and water-closets are plastered with hydraulic cement.

PAINTING.

All wood-work on the outside of the building has been painted three coats with the best white lead and raw linseed oil. The inside is being painted three coats with white lead, French zinc, mixed with a little boiled oil, and turpentine.

CONTRACT WORK.

All lumber, brick, stone, lime, cement and cast and wrought iron, gas and water pipes and fittings have been purchased by contract. The laying of brick and stone, plastering, plumbing, roofing, all sash

frames, doors and moldings have been let to the lowest responsible bidder, at the very lowest rates, there being a large number of competitors. By close attention on behalf of the State these contracts have been faithfully performed. The State has been enabled to secure contract work at greatly reduced figures, owing to the advantage contractors have derived from the employment of convict labor, which they secured at merely nominal rates. There has been an average of about 20 convicts employed since work commenced, and their services have been of no little advantage to the State in the way of excavating, waiting on the brick masons, lathing and as ordinary laborers, where skilled labor was not required. The carpenter and joiner work have been well and faithfully executed. It has been done by the day for the reason that by so doing we could use the convict labor to much better advantage.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

There are numerous items that might appropriately be classified under this heading, but I will call your attention to those only most essential to the wants of the institution, immediate provision for which is imperatively necessary. Prominent among these is the early erection of a laundry, and other outside buildings that may be necessary; also the walls and sheds for airing courts, as are shown on the plan of the principal floor, which have not yet been provided for. It will be necessary also to make immediate provision for the pump, water tanks, telephones, locks, iron guards for transoms, wire netting for the verandahs, glass for windows and other material which will be required for the full completion of the building.

By your request I submit herewith an estimate of the amount necessary for the completion of the building.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to extend to you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the valuable assistance and hearty co-operation you have always rendered me in carrying forward this important enterprise. I realize most fully that to your cordial support, personal supervision and attention is, in a very great measure, due the success that has attended our united labors. Again thanking you I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. BOOTHBY,

Supervising Architect and Superintendent of Construction.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INSANE ASYLUM BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF
INSANE ASYLUM BUILDING COMMISSIONERS,
SALEM, OREGON, Sept. 1, 1882.

To the Honorable, the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

GENTLEMEN:—The Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon for the year 1880 passed an act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of a brick insane asylum building, to levy a tax and appropriate money therefor;" which Act was approved by the Governor, October 25, 1880. By it was created a Board of Commissioners for its erection, which consisted of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer. It evidently being the aim and intention of the Legislative Assembly to provide for the care by the State of the insane and idiotic patients immediately upon the expiration of the contract then existing between it and Dr. J. C. Hawthorne, as made by the Governor under the provisions of an Act approved October, 1878, which authorized and directed him to contract for the care and keeping of the insane and idiotic for *six years* from December 1, 1878, provided "that if, at the expiration of *four years* the State shall have provided a State insane asylum, then the contractor shall turn the patients under his charge over to the State." The Board lost no time in organizing, and entered upon its duties without unnecessary delay. W. F. Boothby, Esq., of Salem, was appointed supervising architect, and the Board advertised for plans and specifications, a number of which were in due time prepared and presented for its consideration. Being especially desirous when called upon to decide a question of such momentous importance to the public, to avail themselves of the advice of persons of practical experience more particularly in relation to its sanitary requirements, the Board called to its assistance several well

known and experienced physicians from various parts of the State, including Dr. J. C. Hawthorne, of East Portland, Dr. H. Carpenter, of Portland, Dr. J. R. Bayley, of Corvallis and Drs S. R. Jessup and J. W. McAfee, of this city, who were present during the examination of the plans submitted, and whose suggestions were of great benefit to the Board, evincing a desire on their part to allow no detail, however minute, to escape their attention that would in any degree ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate class for whose care and treatment the structure under advisement was to be erected.

A careful and critical examination of the several plans presented satisfied the Board that while each possessed many meritorious points, no one of them met the exact requirements of the case, the chief obstacle in the way of their adoption being that, as a rule, the plans submitted called for a more expensive and elaborate structure than the State required at the present time, or would require for a number of years to come. Desirous, however, of availing themselves of certain ideas or suggestions advanced by each competitor, the Board effected an arrangement by which it was permitted to select certain points of particular merit from each, paying therefor a pro rata compensation. At the request of the Board, Mr Boothby then prepared a set of plans and specifications, embracing, so far as practicable, the more meritorious points of all, together with additions made by himself, which upon completion were unanimously adopted, and which have thus far been carefully followed in the erection of the building.

Bids were then advertised for furnishing lumber, lime, cement and other building material, and satisfactory contracts entered into with responsible parties, which have been faithfully performed. Arrangements were also made with the authorities of the Oregon State Penitentiary, by which convict labor was to be furnished as required; and a contract made with George Collins, Esq., for the number of brick necessary for the completion of the building. Work was commenced on the foundation in May, 1881, since which time it has been pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

The State has been peculiarly fortunate in its selection of a building site for the asylum, it having been located upon the grounds purchased by a board of commissioners created under an act approved October 21, 1864. The location chosen is especially adapted to the object in view. The building is erected on the summit of a rising knoll, which gives it a commanding view of the surrounding country. The grounds are of a sufficient although convenient distance from the business part of the city, being about one-half mile north of the Penitentiary and directly opposite the Orphans' Home. There are about 107 acres of land that properly belongs to the asylum, which area, carefully managed, will perhaps produce sufficient vegetables to supply the institution at the present time, but it will no doubt be necessary to purchase

additional ground as its demands increase. The soil immediately surrounding the building is susceptible of a high state of cultivation, thus enabling art to complete what nature has left undone to make the grounds and the immediate view pleasing to the eye of the inmates. Ample provision has been made by which the system of drainage can be perfected by means of sewerage connection with the main sewer of this city, which passes down Court street and finds an outlet in the Willamette River below the business part of town.

The building, when completed, is intended to accommodate 412 patients, together with ample room and accommodations for the necessary officers and employees. It is heated by means of hot air furnaces, seven in number, which are located in the basement, the heat being carried to the various rooms and corridors by means of pipes and radiators. Water is furnished by means of a wheel and force pump, which are located on the Penitentiary grounds. By this power it is forced into tanks placed on top of the building of sufficient capacity to furnish an abundant supply for all parts of the institution, as well as ample protection in case of fire. The building will be lighted with gas, the necessary pipes having been introduced for that purpose. The proper ventilation of the building has been carefully provided for by means of hollow walls and other improved methods, the system adopted being considered all that the exigencies of the case demands by those who have made the matter a study. As an architectural design, the structure speaks for itself, and in point of completeness and convenience of detail, we trust that it will meet with your approval. It has been our aim to combine, as far as it lay in our power to provide, with the means at our disposal, all the necessary adjuncts for a building that will meet the requirements of the State for a number of years to come.

The Act of 1880, authorizing the construction of an insane asylum building, provided that said Act should "not be so construed as to prohibit the Board from adopting any general plan, and completing a wing or portion thereof, not to exceed in cost the sum aforesaid," viz \$100,000. The Board concluded to attempt the erection of the entire building with the means at their disposal, and while the entire structure is substantially completed, the east wing has not yet been lathed and plastered in keeping with the balance of the building, but in other and more important details has kept pace in progress with other portions of the structure.

While it may be observed by this report that the building is substantially completed, yet much remains to be done to place it a condition to enable the State to receive the insane patients from the present contractors. The amount of the appropriation placed in the hands of the Board has been fully expended, and if it is desired that the building be made ready for occupancy by the first of December next, it is

imperatively necessary that there should be prompt and speedy action on your part in making the requisite appropriations, to enable the Board to proceed without delay to its completion.

For a more detailed description of the building, its mode of construction, we respectfully refer you to the report of the supervising architect herewith submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed),

W. W. THAYER,
R. P. EARHART,
ED. HIRSCH,
Board of Building Commissioners.